## LETTERS ON LIVE TOPICS.

TRADE SCHOOLS IN PRISONS. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SITE The urgent

pecessity of keeping the prisoners in the State imployed at labor is universally conceded. The perstion, what specific form of labor is best dapted to the situation, deeply concerns the The motif of imprisonment is public protec-

ion. That protection is temporary, if it lasts my during the term of the sentence; it is permanent if the imprisonment is so conducted as effect a reformation of the convict, leading aim, in fact, to abandon a criminal mode of life nd become a peaccable member of the compunity. The logical aim of all imprisonment, nd here is to be found the practical test for the elution of the present question. If there is ny prison system which will actually accomlish this result it is the most economical sysem, cost what it may; it is the only system ensistent with the highest security to life and

The public is apt to be skeptical about the posof reforming criminals through any orm of prison treatment. But the skepticism due wholly to ignorance of what has been pospage wholly pirely achieved in this direction. It is no longer a matter of speculation or theory; it is a quessost signally demonstrated in our own State; n eract statistical record, embracing every inole system in force there, knowledge is sefter their release. The record shows that over edented; results, the same in kind if not in de-

gree, have been attained at Mettrai, in France: in Spain by Montesinos; in Ireland by Sir Walter Crofton, in Munich by Obermaier, at the Ranbe Haus, in Germany by Wichern and his successors. In all these successful attempts at reformation, the keynote, the life and spirit of the system has always been industrial labor. Without such labor and the awakening and uplifting lavigaration it imparts all reformation is hopeless, and, moreover, the natural gravitation of crime and the corrupting associations of the prison tend powerfully to drag the prisons fown and to make him a confirmed criminal. Industrial labor for convicts, then, is absolutely indispensable to enable the prison to discharge its proper function in the State: indeed, it is indispensable to prevent the prison from becoming a school for the positive development of vice and crime. Under the new State Constitution, convict labor cannot be made remunstrative or productive except under ilimitations or estrictive as to practically reduce a very large percentage of the prisoners to idleness. But there is nothing in the Constitution to restrain the establishment of trade schools in all the prisons.

This, its seems to me, is the only feasible way

that have lately been advocated for the prisons that they serve no useful end for the prisoner, for mere employment is not enough. Labor that is purely mechanical and servile has no steational or disciplinary value; it is no better has the treadmill. The labor should be industrial residuation of the mind and awaken a sense of gover. No mechanical totil which is devoid or less higher qualities can exert any uplifting face upon the convict or tend to mould him his an industrious, self-supporting artisan.

The plan here advocated is, at the base, the limit asystem. Trade schools have long been stablished at Elmira, and they have proved of healculable value in developing special aptitudes and in inspiring new purposes and healthy ambitions. The Elmira system belongs to New York; it has been nurtured and matured under the auspices of the State; it has solieved a success so transcendent that its methods have been studied and imitated wherever a new reformatory has been founded in America, in Europe, and even in Japan; it is the most signal sample of applied social science ever attempted by any State. Why should not this system, now schoroshy tested and approved, so fruitful in salutary results, be extended to all the prisess of the State? The main features of the System are easily adaptable to every prison. eas of the State? The main features of the system are easily adaptable to every prison. The time is especially ripe for the institution of trade schools in the State prisons and peniten-laries; indeed, it is difficult to see how anything but trade schools.

pares: indeed, it is difficult to see how anything lat trade schools can now preserve the prisons from becoming a terrific source of harm and danger to the State.

Coordinate methods of reformatory and educational treatment would grow out of these schools and naturally follow in their train, as they have done at Elmira. The establishment of industrial training would certainly be a long step in advance in the direction of making the prisons of the State what, with the exception of Elmira, they have never been—reformatory institutions exerting a benign influence in the Commonwealth. The new Constitution has reduced the prisons to a plight far worse than that which prevailed a hundred years ago, before prison reform on any scientint basis had been dreamed of. But if it can be made the occasion of converting our State prisons into reformatories the new Constitution may prove a blessing in disquise.

New York, Feb. 10.

hools can new preserve the prisons ing a terrific source of harm and

### THE WOMAN'S INFIRMARY.

As Appeal from Dr. Emtly Blackwell. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : The fact hat you have already taken interest in the Woman's Cnfirmary encourages me to address you again and to lay before you briefly the trounds on which we believe its work to be of value to the public.

The New York infirmary was incorporated in

1854 for three objects. 1. For the treatment by women physicians of poor women and children.

2. To form a centre for the work of women

I For the practical instruction of women

We hoped that in a few years the infirmary sould grow sufficiently to become the foundaon of a woman's medical college. Bat new efforts grow slowly. It was not until

365 that a college was organized. We had gradually collected a fund of \$50,000.
We then applied to the leading medical colleges is the city to ascertain if any one of them would allow us to endow a limited number of scholar-ships for women. All declined. We had no alernative but an independent college.

From the beginning we aimed high. We esablished a Board of Examiners composed of professors from the leading medical schools of the city, who examined and passed our students, that we might have influential professional tes-

that we might have influential professional tealimony to the thoroughness of our teaching.
We established the first chair of hygiene.
When Harvard took the initiative in lengthenhag the college course to three years, we did the
mass at the cost of largely reducing our class
for several years. Four years ago we extended
the course to four years ago we extended
whave made clinical teaching in the infirmary
and the large dispensary and outpractice conletted with it a brominent part of the course.
When the State Hoard of Examiners publibration is a year the results of their examinalions, it appeared that the graduates from our
theol attained a higher average standing than
bees of any other college in the State.
All opportunities.
All other medical colleges have their clinical
attains medical colleges have their clinical

fifteen thousand patients having been treated in its different departments last year and by the fact that patients come to the infirmary from all parts of the State in order to obtain the help

all parts of the State in order to obtain the help of women physicians.

The unanimous testimony of its patients to its kindly management proves that we have been able to secure their well-being and comfort, while utilizing its practice for instruction.

The infirmary is the one centre for the public medical work of women physicians, the meeting ground for their medical work and association. It is the only regular school in the State for women students.

Founded by women with a strong sense of

women students.
Founded by women with a strong sense of women's needs, it has justified its existence on many grounds. No other institution in the State covers the same ground.
But the institution has reached a point where it is in serious danger of being destroyed by its

It is in serious danger of being destroyed by its own growth.

Though it has had warm and liberal friends, as evidenced by its group of well-arranged buildings and steady growth, it has never had wide popular support, nor any endowment.

We have been obliged every year to collect its yearly deficit by subscription and donations. Every addition to the college or to the infirmary increases the discrepancy between its income and its receipts, until we feel serious anxiety as to the possibility of meeting the increasing yearly demand.

We are endeavoring to raise a fund of at least \$200,000, as the only means of placing the institution on a secure foundation.

We believe the continuance of the institution to be a matter of public value.

But the public value of a work is not always the measure of its popularity.

It is therefore only by appealing for liberal aid from those who approve of our object that we can hope to raise such a fund.

It is therefore only by appearing for intended from those who approve of our object that we can hope to raise such a fund.

EMILY BLACKWELL, M. D.

NEW YORE, Feb. 13.

A CRITICISM BY A PHYSICIAN. The Regulations of the Health Department as to Contagious Diseases

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The letter

of "Lawyer" in THE SUN of Feb. 9, directing attention to possible abuses of power in the Health Department, discusses certain questions interest to practising physicians of this city. public health there has been a gradual introterference in the matter of contagious and doubtfully contagious diseases, which is fast becoming intolerable alike to patient and physician. In not a few instances patients have been unnecessarily removed from their homes by the arbitrary authority of an assistant health inspector; the diagnosis and treatment of the attending physicians have been discredited, and sweeping conclusions have been reached on the insufficient data afforded by a routine laboratory examination of the patient's secretions. These new departures appear to be in great measure due to the over zeal and enthusiasm of the bac-

teriological department in persuading a board, the majority of whom are laymen, to adopt as practical measures conclusions which are unwarranted in the present state of science.

The fallibility of laboratory diagnosis has been repeatedly demonstrated; in undoubted eases of diphtheria the bacteriological examination has been reported negative, and, on the other hand, cultures from healthy throats have been reported as true diphtheria. In some cases cierical errors have led to the return of a second report reversing the first report of the examining bacteriologist. In at least two cases known to the writer a positive diagnosis of consumption was made from essimination of the sputs, and in a few weeks both patients were entirely will. Similar experiences, which are by no means rare, have led to a widespread skepticism and distrust of diagnosis resting entirely upon laboratory examination, and as this appears to be the crucial test upon which action of the Health Department is based, not a few physicians are rejuctant to report mild or doubtful cases of contagious disease. In which interference of the health inspectors is dreaded by the family. When it is remembered that the smaller salaried positions of the Health Department are largely recruited from the ranks of recent graduates and unsuccessful practitioners, this assumption of authority, with not always courteous bearing, is at least unwarranted when opposed to the clinical experience and judgment of the family physician who has watched the patient at the bedside.

It is now proposed to extend the supervision of the Health Department to all cases of tuberculosis in this city. As an illustration of what this may mean, a case may be cited as not without significance. The writer, in his attendance upon one of the city hospitals recently, examined and prescribed for a young man with inciplent consumption. Although depressed in spirits, his general condition was good, and an encouraging opinion was expressed as to the future course of his disease. At the same time he was instructed regarding the proper and isp the majority of whom are laymen, to adopt as

His family was convinced that his condition was much worse than was represented at the hospital, and it took no little persuasion to overcome the bad effect of the careless want of tact and thoughtless cruelty of the inspector's visit.

It may well be doubted if the public here is prepared for a sort of thing which would scarcely be tolerated in Russia or imperial Germany. The infectiousness of consumption is conceded to be so slight that very simple precautions are sufficient to reduce the danger to a minimum, and there would seem to be no good reason why these should not be left to the discretion of the physician rather than to the perfunctory visit of an official who has no personal interest in the patient.

A NEW YORK PHYSICIAN.

SPAIN'S PROMISES TO CURA. The Sentiment of the American People as

Expressed by the Hon. Ethan Atlan.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT! The time

has come for the citizens of the United

States to be heard upon the proposed reforms which Spain in her extremity now offers to Cuba. The Cubans, through their official representatives, have spoken in condemnation of these Spanish proposals, and is it now becoming that the American people who have so closely followed the march of the patriots with burning sympathy should confirm this decision? As the official head of the "Cuban League of almost unanimous against any terms for Cuba other than absolute independence.

the United States," I can proclaim the fact to be, that from border to border across this Republic, the vote and voice is To every Governor of our States, and to every Mayor of our cities, appeal has been made for sympathy and aid for the struggling Cubans, and not one has faltered in his allegiance to the cause of liberty. The American heart still beats loyally to the music of Bunker Hill, and is cheered with the tramp of those who are marching to independence. There can be no step backward now. If Cubs listens to the voice of the

ward now. If Cuba listens to the voice of the hypocrite, and again places herself under the banner of Spain, she is graven and cowardly, and unworthy of the plaudits of our people. She draws from us her dynamite, powder, and guns, and the supply shall not fail, if she will continue to hold her present herold attitude against the seductions of her flerce and perfidious enemy.

History repeats itself in this hurried offer of compromise from Spain. It has long been the trick of royal powers to seduce with promises where they failed to reduce with arms. This was attempted in our own Revolution. After Saratogn, and when the loss of the colonies seemed inevitable to Great Britain. Lord North brought forth his "Bills of Conciliation," and therein granted to our fathers every claim demanded by them and even more. It was a generous tender from a defeated tyrant, and special commissioners were sent here to smooth the way for their acceptance. They came too late. Fate had already firmly fixed the corner stone of the New State, and the bell of Liberty had even then rung in the New State, and Washington and Congress allke rejected the proposed reforms, and the commissioners of Lord North took back to him the deflance of the patriots. Cuba must follow this great example. If she does, the end shall be the same, and her martyrs will be avenged.

look back to him the deflance of the patriots, who attailed a higher average standing than these of the great example. If she does attained a higher average standing than Neverticless we are vorking at a great disable to the same and her marry she at the same and her marry she at the proportion of the same and her marry should be colleged to create all our opportunities.

All other objects, insempth as we are vorking at a great disable to other arms and save are obliged to create all our opportunities.

All other objects in the staffs of these. Roosevelt and the staffs of these. Roosevelt and the staffs of these. Roosevelt and the wint Cubs. For hundreds of years it has been a control of the melical colleges. The should be murdered now as not established beyond reasonable doubt, but the staffs of these. Roosevelt and the wint Cubs. For hundreds of years it has been a control of the melical colleges. The should be murdered now distant the terms to his should be murdered now distant the staffs of these. Roosevelt and the wint Cubs. For hundreds of years it has been a control of the melical colleges. The should be murdered now distant the staffs of these are recorded. The should be murdered now distant the staffs of these are recorded to the use as the should be murdered now distant the staffs of these. Roosevelt and the should be murdered now distant the staffs of these are recorded to the use as the staffs of these. Roosevelt and the should be murdered now distant the staffs of these are recorded to the use as the staffs of these. Roosevelt and the staffs of these are recorded to the use as the staffs of these. Roosevelt and the staffs of these are recorded to the use as the staffs of these. Roosevelt and the staffs of these are recorded to the use as the staffs of these are recorded to the use as the staffs of these are recorded to the use as the staffs of these are recorded to the use as the staffs of these are recorded to the staffs of these are recorded to the staffs of the staffs of the staffs of the staffs

brutal throne, in favor of a compromise which continues the enthralment of a band of brothers whom we have so far cheered with our friend-shtp, is never. ETHAN ALLEN, President "Cuban League of the United States."

THE SWASTIKA.

Menning of the Ancient Symbol Expinined by Dr. Le Plongeon.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: I read in Feb. 7 a letter signed Dixon and entitled "Swastika," in which the writer quotes from Dr. Le Plengeon's book, "Queen Moo and the Egyp-tian Sphinz," to prove that the sign on the May-Swastiza, was not that symbol so universal in olden times among all nations and in use by sems in our day.

and meaning of the Swastika proper as explained by the Doctor. Perhaps his possibly unpub-lished explanation would please those of the readers of THE SUN who are interested in symbollam. I had the privilege of conversing on this subject with Dr. Le Plongeon a few days belast year. I, like many others who sought inquestions to him in regard to several symbols problems unsolved by our official scientists and ors. Among these the origin and meaning of the Swaatika

I will give Dr. Le Plongeon's explanation as nearly as I can remember, with the help of notes, in his own words:

"This symbol ... said the Dector. "was among all nations of antiquity the sign of generation, as the Egyptian tau \_\_image of the Southern Cross-was that of regeneration, of

"The mundane cross, formed by the vertical and horizontal diameters of a circle +. symgarded by ancient occultists as representing the dual forces of nature; the male and female principles, by the union of which all things were produced; life, consequently, which is eternal, incessant, perpetual motion.

"The Egyptians of old and their contemporaries represented motion by a lower limb with a foot attached and, for abbreviation, by a perpendicular line standing on a small horizontal one, thus, | the direction of the foot indicating the direction of the motion. Now, in order to complete their symbol of generation of life, they added small lines at the ends of the diameters forming the mundane cross, thus,

from the east, from that point of the compas where, after the darkness of night-image of chaos-the sun, the vivificator, the life-giver

where, after the darkness of night—image of chaos—the sun, the vivificator, the life-giver appears every morning. Hence the small line, indicating a motion from right to left.

"To those acquainted with the discoveries of faron von Reichenbach," continued Dr. Le Plongeon, "the reason for this is at once apparent, while they will wonder at the knowledge concerning the occult forces of nature acquired by ancient philosophers. In his odic-magnetic letters the fierman savant, in letters XIII. XIV., and XV., has revealed many interesting frosts respecting the magnetic-odic light emanating from magnets, human bodies, the poles of the earth, and other points of the compass, and their respective colors. So he has found that the light at the south pole is red (warm), that at the north pole blue (cold). Now, the ancient Maya philosophers were acquainted with the fact that a life-giving magnetic current courses incessantly from the South to the North Pole, since they assigned to the first a red color and to the second a blue one, saying that life emanated from the south, while all was dead at the north, where life had ceased to be.

"The learned Reichenbach found that the left side of man, like the western point of the compass, emitted a yellow light; the right a bluish one. The philosophers who composed the symbol known as the Swastika must have discovered these facts also, and concluded that for this reason the earth turns from right to left, receiving the life-producing emanations from the sun, and carrying them to the west, to the darkness (yellow rays being equivalent to their symbol of generation, of life, all life being incubated in darkness. This, then, must have been their motive for giving that form to their symbol of generation, of life, all life being incubated in darkness. This, then, must have been their motive for giving that form to their symbol of generation, of life, all life being incubated in darkness. This, then must have been their motive for giving that form to their symbol of generation, of life, a

The Peculiar Pame of Spokane, the Queen

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : Your article of January 28th on "The Cities in Congress" contains some interesting statistics, but let me add this fact: that the city of Spokane (pronounced Spokan, if you please will be better represented in Congress after March 4 than any other city in the Union. The Legislature of the State of Washington has just chosen Judge George Turner of Spokane to be a United States Senator. This gives the queen city of the far Northwest both Senators and one Congressman.

The population of Spokane is perhaps at this time 40,000 souls. In point of size it is the third city in the Evergreen State, but in point of greatness of her men ranks first by long odds, as this most ample representation distinctly evinces. Can any other city in the hation, large or small. East, West, South or North, claim all the Senators and one-half the Representatives in Congress to which the State is entitled?

Spokane, it should be observed, has not come by the distinction without reason. Because of its happy location in the midst of mineral, agricultural, and horticultural resources it has advanced, in the last ten years, from a country village to a city of many factories, many mills, solid banks, up-to-date newsnapers, and immense wholesals and retail markets. The city is built around a water-power which is said to be second only to Niazara. The utility and beauty of these great falls surpass description. To add to this is a climate of almost perpetual sunshine. Extremes of heat and cold are not known in this marvellous metropolis by the falls. While other cities of Washington have likewise, in one decade, surung up and prospered, none seem to have success predicated on the substantial and diversified resources of Spokane.

Great, however, as its resources are this city of Congressmen and Senators is even more notable for her talented and progressive men. In her pulpit are the best expounders of religions: her bar is renowned throughout the Pacific coast for the brilliancy of its members, the practice of the medical profession stretches from Alaska to Mexico; her fournalists are of a high order; and in the mercantile fraternity are Wanamakers and Rockefellers, men of breadth of mind and enterprising spirit. The great mountains, full of the preclous metals, almost overshadowing the city, impart a solidity to their mathood and eminence to their undertakings. The broad plains, as level as a floor, and as fertile as a garden patch, give to these Spokanites equanimity of mind and many bushels of A No. I wheat.

These two, then, greatness of resources and will furnish all the Senators and haif the Representations of the process and control ent of greatness of her men ranks first by long odds. as this most ample representation distinctly els of A No. 1 wheat.

These two, then, greatness of resources and greatness of men, are the reasons why Spokane will furnish all the Senators and half the Representatives to the national capital.

BONNER'S FERRY, Feb. 2.

B. S.

THE FATE OF MRS, MAYBRICK. Necessity for Agitation for Her Release tf

To the Eniron of The Sun-Nir: There seems to be a good deal of misconception in the United States about Mrs. Maybrick's probable fate, which I desire

to correct.

The usual practice in England when a death sen tence is not carried out is to commute it to penal ser vitude for life. This is done in many cases where there never was any intention of carrying out the latter sentence. It is quite usual, for instance, to

AMERICAN WOOLLENS. The Experience of a Merchant Tallor and

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The articles in THE SUN recently about American woollens are exceedingly interesting and true. I have been associated with fine tailoring for twenty-one years, been a journeyman now a merchant tailor in this city. From my

positively that there is not a first-class mer-chant tailor in New York, or in the United States, who has not got at least from 10 to 25 per cent, of his stock made up from American manufactured goods.

Most merchant tailors have not the courage to reasons. In the first place, the majority of their

reasons. In the first place, the majority of their patrons will not look at a piece of goods the second time if informed that it is of American manufacture, and if the purchaser knowingly gets American goods he will expect his tailor to charge him at least \$10 less for a suit of clothes. The second reason is that the merchant tailor can make more profit "by saving the duty that foreign goods would cost him, besides the fact that American goods cost less" by selling American manufactured goods for foreign.

To-day many gentlemen are wearing goods of American manufacture and are happy in their ignorance. They imagine they have foreign-manufactured woollens in their garments. They cannot tell the difference, but the fact is that the design, weave, and dye are American and the product of American labor, while the raw wool is foreign. Tien the garment is given to skilled American journeymen, who, permit me to say, produce the finest tailoring in the world. Believe me, it takes more of an expert than the average merchant tailor is to detect the difference between goods of American manufacture and those of foreign make.

I blame "American" patrons of merchant tailors more than I do merchant tailors them asives for the concesiment of the fact that we are able to compete with the world in making fine woollens. I am very sorry to confess that I have many, many times informed some of my "crank" patrons that I did not have a yard of American-made goods in my establishment. Circumstances compelled me to do so. This deception I was compelled to practise or lose their patronare.

MERCHANT TAILOR.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I read your article on American cloth in Sunday's Sun and commend every word of it. A customer comes in and asks, "Are these goods domestic or foreign?" If the salesman is disposed to be honeign?" If the salesman is disposed to be honest, and most of them are, he will say domestic, and customer cries out, "I den't want them; show me some imported." The consequence is that the next piece, whether domestic or imported, is shown and sold as imported, and everybody is happy. Salesman makes a sale and customer boasts to his friends that he buys nothing but imported goods. If every salesman in the merchantalioring business in New York were to give his testimony honestly, he would acknowledge that the above remarks are strictly correct. Many a time have I sold domestics to a "know-it-all buyer" who would have nothing but imported goods and never knew the difference.

Salesmen have to live, and to live they must sell goods. If they haven't got imported that aults they will sell domestics as imported every time. Twenty-rive Years a Salesman.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Recent ently been made for the purpose of causing peoletters unnecessary inconvenience. Only letters for this city and Brooklyn can now be malled on that side of the big building. To mail a foreign letter one has to go around to the north end of the Broadway corridor. Newspapers for Brooklyn have also to be posted on the Broadway side of the building.

Persons who have been inconvenienced by the new arrangement now prefer to mail their letters in lamp-post boxes in the neighborhood of the Post Office, even at the risk of delay in their transmission to their destination. How long is this roing to continue?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr. Olpey's argument as to the constitutional rights of the President in his relations with Congress reminds me of the speech of Henry Clay delivered in the Senate Dec. 26, 1833. It was his speech on the removal of the deposits of the Govern ment from the United States Bank, and the fol-

Jackson's use of power. It is as follows:

execute that law Sir, let us look a little into this principle, and trace it out into some of its consequences.

One of the most important acts performed at the department is to settle those very large accounts which individuals have with the Government, accounts amounting to millions of dollars. To settle them an Auditor and a Committed the whole appointed by law, whose official acts may affect to the extent of hundreds of millions of dollars the property of individual contractors. If the pretensions of the President are well founded, his power goes further than he exerted it. He may so into the office of the Auditor or the office of the Comptroller, and may say to him: Sir, Mr. A. B. has an account under settlement in this office, one item of which, objected to by you, i consider to be in accordance with the Coostitution; pass that account and soul it to the Auditor; and he may then go to the Auditor and hold similar language. If the clause of the Constitution is to be expounded as is constitution to the constitution of the constitution is to be expounded as in a label of the Constitution is to be expounded as in a label of the Constitution is to be expounded as in the powers of Government in the person of the Auditor with the the shall be admitted as orthedox, when it shall be sequiesced in by the people of this country, our Government will have become a simple machine enough. The will of the President will be but one will, the will of the President All it he departments and all subordinate functionaries of the Government great or small, must submit to that will and if they do not, then the President will have failed to "see that the laws are failthfully executed." Our statesmen of to-day could gain for them-selves many laurels if they would but read and follow the sound doctrine that was preached by Clay on the same questions that to-day agitate the public mind.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.

Fair Play at the Soxing Shows. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: As a lover of fair play and honesty, I ask the privilege of using your columns to expose some of the so-called athletic clubs. The patrons of this kind of amusement have been and seldom miss any of the good shows that are de cided in this vicinity, but of late it has got to be com clubs to advertise a first-class bout, and at the last moment come out with the announcement that one of the principals is sick, or is overweight, or will not go on unless there is a larger purse offered, or a dozen other excuses—in fact, anything to get out of their agreement with the patrons who gave up their good money to see the contest.

This think has occurred very often of late, and is nothing more than a purse case of hither. When the manager of the club has all the money there is in sight he makes his little sterrotyped speech apologizing on behalf of the "club," and, instead of siving the bouts advertised, he produces a puir of "mixed ale stiffs," who no more resemble a team of boxers than an "L" car resembles a Fullman sleeper.

The latest event of this kind occurred no later than facturing night in the rooms of the Union Park Athletic Club, which is located to the omney's Park, the city. But I have topopered, located of Ziecler appearing, the manager produced a "stiff" from Boston, who knew less about hexing than Grover Cleveland does about the irresty.

The club must have knewn fully well that Ziecler would not keep his energenent. I know several people who met Ziecler in Brooklyn on Thursday, and be told them he was not going to box on Saturday evening. moment come out with the announcement that one

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir . I noticed an article ments." I will grant that the old block pavement

by all the winds and is carried into the houses. Any one living on a street now paved with asphalt will confirm this.

In reference to the escape of gas from the mains, there is an enormous amount, as any one in the gas business knows. In the stone-paved streets it works out through the space between the stones bus in the asphalt streets, where the pavement is air tight, the only way for it to escape is into our cellars, and many families who have been having the luxury of a dector once or twice a week for the last few years would find themselves vasity improved, both in health and pocket. If they would sell their house on the asphalt street.

To THE POSTOR OF THE SEX-SEC. Now that we have people who think that it will aid in securing a good footing for horses. One of the first considerations of a large city is the health of the populase and the component of the second o

For the Huckleberry Road.

Suv last Friday, as is my daily custom, I noticed an article under the caption "Hockleberry Road Scheme," in which it stated the Public Works Department would oppose the extension of 185th stree payer and resident of the section affected (180th to 140th streets, Convent avenue to the river), I do know that the proposed extension is absolutely necessary for its proper development. We would be well-night inaccessible but for the cable read. There is no street cut through the ridge between 125th and 14 is streets, about two-thirds of a mile. This is not as it should be in a city like New York. Five years ago the Public Works Department would have been justified in its stand against the proposed improvement. At present, when some downtown, a resident of the "inaccessible region" must choose between a walk of about twelve minutes' duration or a ride in the (at this season of the year) "refrigerator cars." Trusting you will find space for this protest in your excellent paper, I am,

To the Epiron of The Sun-Sir: In to-day's edition

The examination to which I refer was for examiner

Albert Weisman of 2 East 120th street and who attended the Arion ball on Thursday night. were fined \$10 each in the police court yesterday for resisting the police. During the ball
Weisman got into a fight and Detective Price
put him out. When they reached the street
Weisman resisted and tripped the detective,
both failing. Then the officer started to the
station house with him. At Twenty-seventh
street and Mailson avenue the prisoner again
resisted, and this time Nestor came to his assistance. Together they threw Price to the
ground, his head striking the curbetone.
At this juncture Detective Stripp ran up.
After a battle the Central office men came out
victorious, and marched both men to the station
house.

John Conway, a canal boatman, 40 years old, of 76 East 105th street, and Annie Smith, 34 years old, of 226 First avenue, registered at the Fourth Avenue Hotel, Fourth avenue and Fourth Avenue Hotel, Fourth avenue and Eleventh street, on Thursday night as John Culer and wife. At 10 o'clock yesterday morn-ing the odor of gas was detected coming from their room. The door was burst in and both were found unconscious. They were taken to Hellevue Hospital. Conway had recovered suf-ficiently to be taken to a police court yesterday forenoon. He was discharged. He had turned on the gas in a gas stoye accidentally. The

roman will be arraigned to-day.

Sudden Beath of a Governess. Marie Sherbette, a governess in the family of Mrs. J. B. Tracy, who lives at the Hotel St. Maro, was found dead in bed yesterday morn-Marc, was found dead in bed yesterday morning. When Mrs. Tracy called her at 7:30 o'clock Marie did not answer. Mrs. Tracy thought she was unconscious, and immediately sent out for Dr. Smith of 15 Thirty-eighth street. He said the woman was dead, and the Coroners' office was notified. Coroners' Physician Donlin said her death was probably due to heart disease. The dead woman was 36 years old. She seemed to be in good health on Thursday evening, and she took supper as usual with the Tracy children at 6 o'clock.

The Bouble Track System on the Bridge. Superintendent Martin expects to have the double track system in operation on the bridge track provided for an increase of the trains to twenty and a reduction in the headway to forty-five seconds. The increase and reduction, however, will be made gradually. It is expected that when the new system is in full working order nearly all of the unpleasant crowding will disappear.

The last funeral rites for John C. Reid were performed yesterday with the interment in Kensico Cemetery. The widow of the dead tournalist arrived on the Hamburg-American steamship Columbia, which reached port from Genoa last Monday. She purchased a burial plot in the Kensico Cemetery overlooking Lake Mineola, and the remains were removed thither resterday afternoon from the Marble Cemetery in Second street. The burial was private.

Father Mouaghan to Be Bishop, BALTIMORE, Feb. 12,-Cardinal Gibbons refirming the report of the appointment of the Rev. J. J. Monaghan of St. Patrick's Church, Charleston, S. C. te be Hishon of the See of Wilmington, Del. Father Monaghan was the unanimous choice of the Hishops of the province and was first on the list of three names sent to the Pope, in accordance with the customs of the Church. mail he found official advices from Rome con-

Linn Soyd Porter Breaks Down. BOSTON, Feb. 12.-Mr. Linn Boyd Porter, the novelist known as "Albert Ross," a resident of novelist known as "Albert Ross," a resident of Cambridge, has succumbed to an attack of nervous prostration and meiancholia and is at present at a sanitarium in Arlington. His phy-aician says he has been improving daily, and it is hoped that he will be restored to health, as his complaint zeems to be mainly due to in-somnia and general prostration due to overwork.

The Third Avenue Railroad Company will appeal to the Court of Appeals from the decision of the Appellate Division that the sale of the so-called Kingsbridge extension franchise by the city was really a sale of several fran-chises together, and was illegal and is void.

No New Trial for Mate Bram. Boston, Feb. 12,-The second motion for a new trial for Thomas M. Bram, convicted murderer of Capt. Nash of the barkentine Herbert Fuller, was denied by Judges Webb and Cost in the United States Circuit Court to-day. The decision says that the alleged new evidence was only cumulative. The Stantone to Be Arrested.

MONTHEAL, Feb. 12.-It is learned here that the Stantons, man and wife, who are said to have kidnapped the United States millionaire, Richardson, are under surveillance in England, and that they will be arrested as soon as the necessary papers are obtained.

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New Testimony Brought Out Against the BATAVIA, N. Y., Feb. 12.—The Benham in-quest was resumed this morning and some new

and interesting testimony was brought out Mrs. Farrant, mother of Mrs. Benham, testio'clock, she was awakened by Benham's son. She went to his room to quiet him, and on her way back she heard voices in the sick room. From what she heard it seemed as if Benham was trying to force his wife to take some inedicine. She heard her daughter protest and exclaim. "I do not see what you want me to take for," and then later she said, "I don't care. Howard: I think you are mean to treat me so." At this time Benham made no attempt to call a physician by telephone and did not ask his hired man to go, but said he would go himself. During his wife's death struggies, witness said. Benham walked up and down the room swearing. On the second morning before her death witness saw Benham come out of the bathroom with a glass of liquid which looked like water, and he went to his wife's bedside and tried to make her take it. She refused, and Benham threw the liquid away and appeared to be enraged and cursed his wife in a muttering tone of voice.

This closed the testimony, and after two hours' way back she heard voices in the sick room

Policeman Krauss of the East Twenty-second

street station is a new man at the business. The youngsters on his beat know this. On Thursyoungsters on his beat know this. On Thursday evening, as he sauntered along Sixteenth street near Avenue A, trying the store doors to see that they were safely looked, a crowd of hoodiums collected and followed him. At first they contented themselves with cracking jokes at the new officer's expense, but as the crowd grew in size they became bolder, and in addition to uncomplimentary epithets, stones and decayed vegetables were hurled at him. At last Krauss charged the crowd and arrested John Meshau, 1d years old, who appeared to be the ringleader. In Yorkville Court yesterday morning the boy was fined \$2.

\*\*Alive Stock Market.

New York Friday. Feb. 12.—Receipts of beeves were 855 head, 30 oars to be exported, 28 cars direct to local slaughterers, and 6 cars for the market; 10 cars on sale, all told. Market scitive on light supplies, and 10c. higher except for bulls; the latter ruled steady The yards were cleared early 100 head of including a steers soil at \$5.00, \$1.00 head of including a steers soil at \$5.00, \$1.00 head of including a feer soil at \$5.00, \$1.00 head of including a feer soil at \$5.00, \$1.00 head of including a feer soil at \$5.00, \$1.00 head of including a feer soil at \$5.00, \$1.00 head of including a feer soil at \$5.00, \$1.00 head of including a feer soil at \$5.00, \$1.00 head of including a feer soil at \$5.00, \$1.00 head of including a feer soil at \$5.00, \$1.00 head of including a feet soil at \$5.00, \$1.00 head of including a feet soil at \$5.00, \$1.00 head; for all sorts. The pens were cleared in good season. Foor to prime veals soid at \$5.00, \$1.00 head; quiet but steady for all sorts. The pens were cleared in good season. Foor to prime veals soid at \$5.00, \$1.00 head; fully as strong as previously rated. There cars were unsaid a cars direct, were \$5.00 head; file, care on an very firm prices; lamb are quiet, although fully as strong as previously rated. There cars were unsaid at the finish. Foor to prime sheep soid at \$5.00, \$1.00 head; on the same are quiet, although fully as strong as previously rated. There cars were unsaid at the finish. Foor to prime sheep soid at \$5.00, \$1.00 head; on the same quiet, although fully as strong as previously rated. There cars were unsaid at the finish. Foor to prime sheep soid at \$5.00, \$1.00 head; on the same quiet, although fully as strong as previously rated. There cars were unsaid at the finish. Foor to prime sheep sold at \$5.00 head; on the same and the same and the finish for the same and the same

Court Calendars This Bay. Supreme Court-Special Term-Part II.-Ex-parte

matters.
Surrogate's Court-Chambers-No day calendar.
For probate-Will of Solomon Deutsch at 10:80

Court of Appeals Decisions, ALBANY, Feb. 12,-The following decisions were handed down to-day in the Court of Ap-

C. W. Little, appellant, vs. A. Riescker Banks; T. M. Scully, appellant, vs. New York, Lake Eric and Western Railroad Company—Order affirmed and judgment absolute ordered for defendant, with judgment absolute or received to the costs.

Thomas Farrell vs. John L. Amberg, appellant; G. L. Mouroe and another, appellants, vs. P. H. Judson; W. B. Banfield, apellant, vs. the Vacuum Oll Company; James Stoddard vs. J. McAuliffe and others, appellants; E. Heckman vs. City of Buffalo, appellant; A. Vanderveer vs. John Layland, appellant; A. Vanderveer vs. John Layland, appellant; he Mayor\_and\_other city authorities vs. John Brady and others, appellants—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Francis T. Brown vs. Alonzo Blackman and an other, appellants—Order affirmed and judgment absolute ordered for plaintiff, with costs on opinion

solute ordered for piaintiff, with costs on opinion below.

People ex rel. A. D. Andrews vs. Comptroller Fitch. appellant: People ex rel. James Brady, appellant: vs. William Brookfield, as Commissioner of Public Works; G. Criteili vs. Rodgers St. Clement, appellant: People ex rel. J. Simermeyer, appellant, vs. Theodere Roosevelt and others, Police Commissioners—Order affirmed with costs.

C. W. Brown, appellant, vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company—Aupeal dismissed with costs.

Appellate Division Decisions.

Supreme Court, First Department.

Supreme Court, First Department.

Mortimer Stiefel, receiver, &c., appellant, vs. New York Novelty Company et al., respondents—Judzment reversed, new trial ordered, cost to appellant to abide event.

Caroline F. Peyman, as administratrix, and John Cawein, as administrator, respondents, vs. the Howery Bank of New York, appellant—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

Mary L. Gilbertson, respondent, vs. the Portysecond Street and Manhattanville Hallroad Company, appellant—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

Diedrich J. Benson, appellant, vs. the Manhattan Railway Company et al., respondents—Judgment reversed and Judgment ordered for the plainting pursuant to stipulation, with costs in this court and in the court below.

Edwin F. Woodward, appellant, vs. Fannie E. Musgrave, respondent—Order, so far as appealed from, reversed with \$10 costs and disbursements.

The Corn Exchange liank of the City of New York, respondent, vs. The American Dock and Trust Company, appellant—Judgment and order affirmed with costs.

Sarah Lazarus et al., respondents, vs. Metropolit-

'sabella Horowitz, respondent, vs. Hamburg Amsaidella Horowitz, respondent, vs. Hamburg Am-erican l'asket Company, appellant—Judgment of Appellate Term reversed and new trial ordered, eith costs to appellant to abide event, upon the dis-senting opinion of Mr. Justice lealy in the court be-low.

William M. Donald et al., respondents, vs. P. Jer-ome Gardner, appellant—Order affirmed with \$10 cests and disbursements.

New York Commercial Company, respondent, vs.

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Dividends and Interest.

Dividends and Interest.

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William P. Earle et al., appellants—Order affirmed with \$10 costs and disbursements.

Richard M. Monigomery et al., appellants, vs., Renry Enfokerbocker, respondent—Order reversed with \$10 costs and disbursements, and motion to vacate order of Jan. 1d granted with \$10 costs. The Beckenridge Company, respondent, vs. James D. Perkins and another, appellants—Order affirmed with \$10 costs and disbursements.

In the matter of the Murray Hui Bank—Order reversed with costs and proceedings dismissed without costs. out costs.

Daniel Mooney vs. New York Elevated Railway
Company—Metion denied.

James A. Flack vs. Roday S. Bressel—Motion
granted. granted.
Margaret A. Pooler va. New York Elevated Railway Company—Motion granted.
Mortimer Silafel as receive. vs. New York New-eity Company et al.—Motion dismissed; appeal denied with \$10 costs.
The same vs. the same—Motion denied.
William H. Wamsley vs. H. L. Rorton & Co.—Metton denied.

William H. Wathier vs. H. H. Harden et al.—Metical tion denied.

Reuben Krause vs. Thomas Hagan et al.—Metical denied with \$10 costs.

Thomas P. Fitzsimmons vs. William Droughs et al.—Motion granted without costs.

Catharine L. Reckman et al., vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company; Christ vs. same—Motion granted.

Seventy-third Street Building Company vs. Francis M. Jencks—Motion denied upon payment of \$10 In the matter of John Oulteault—Motion granted with \$10 costs.

Read Street National Beauty of Taxonian Street Nationan Street Nationa Street Nationa Street Nationa Street Nationa Street Nati With \$10 costs.

Broad Street National Bank of Trenton vs. Staphen A. Dutton et al.—Motion granted with \$19 costs.

"Lens Gebhardt vs. Alice M. Mullen et al.—Motiva granted with \$10 costs.

Financial.

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